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note reviewing the decisions as to injunctions by municipalities against nuisances affecting morals, peace, good order, health and safety.

INNKEEPERS.—In *Orchard v. Bush* (Eng. 1898), 2 Q. B. 284, it is held that to constitute the relation of innkeeper and guest, and to hold the former to the liability of an insurer of the guest's property, it is not necessary that the guest should intend to stay the night. The plaintiff had gone to the defendant's hotel to get a meal, and his overcoat was stolen from the place where such things were ordinarily kept in the hotel. The defendant was held liable, without proof of negligence—Wills, J., saying. “I think a guest is a person who uses the inn, either for a temporary or a more permanent stay, in order to take what the inn can give. He need not stay the night.”

RAILROADS—CONTROL OF STATION PREMISES.—In *New York, etc. R. Co. v. Scoville* (Conn.), 41 Atl. 246, it is held that a railroad company may lawfully grant to a single individual the exclusive privilege, within the grounds of its station, of soliciting the carriage of passengers or their baggage, provided the terms of such grant are not inconsistent with the reasonable accommodation of the passengers upon its road. The weight of authority and reason seems to be opposed to this ruling. *Montana, etc. R. Co. v. Langlois*, 9 Mont. 419 (18 Am. St. Rep. 745 and note); *McConnell v. Pedigo* (Ky.), 18 S. W. 15; 2 Wood on Railroads (Minor's ed.), 287 d.

It is further held, that where the defendant disregards the prohibition of the company to solicit custom upon its premises, and is insolvent, so that an action for damages would be fruitless to prevent further threatened trespasses, an injunction is proper.

PARTNERSHIP—REAL ESTATE.—In *Holmes v. Stix* (Ky.), 47 S. W. 243, it is held that where land is bought with partnership funds, and used for partnership purposes, it is to be regarded as partnership property, though conveyed to the partners as individuals, without naming the partnership. And that any balance due from one partner to the other, growing out of partnership transactions, is a lien on such real estate, prior to a judgment lien in favor of a separate creditor; and prior to a mortgage on the debtor partner's interest, if the mortgagee had notice of the situation. In other words, in a contest between social creditors or the other partners on one side, and separate creditors on the other, the former are entitled to be first satisfied out of the social assets in preference to the separate creditor—whether the social assets consist of real or personal estate.

FATHER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR TORTS OF HIS INFANT CHILD.—The case of *Johnson v. Glidden* (So. Dak.), 76 N. E. 933, recognizes the elementary principle that a father, merely as parent, is not responsible for torts committed by his infant child, a principle embodied in the statute of South Dakota, but if the father furnishes his young son with a gun, and knows that he is accustomed to handle it in a reckless manner, and permits him to shout, use abusive language and discharge firearms at persons who are passing along the highway in front of his house, he thereby permits that to be done on his premises which, in its nature, is likely to result in damage to those passing; and, when an injury does happen